

## Goodland Republic.

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FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1905.

## THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD OF KANSAS.

The "Underground railroad" in Kansas was not exactly a subway. It did not acquire its name by reason of a subterranean right of way, but by virtue of the secretive character of its operations. It had no charter. It was not a "common carrier." The "right of eminent domain" did not attach to it nor would it have been amenable to the rulings of the interstate commerce commission. It was not even a "paper" railroad. The "Underground" was put into being without projection or profile.

A philanthropic sectional movement unaffected by discriminating rate wars or disastrous "differentials." Despite its large patronage it not only paid no dividends, but even declined to operate at a pecuniary loss. The officials of the "Underground" bore no insignia of office to distinguish them from the laity. The "rolling stock" of this peculiar organization consisted of a few rickety, old-fashioned wagons that crept cautiously along some dark unfrequented highway. Its "passengers" were always a shivering party of wretched refugees quaking at every unexpected stop, trembling at every ominous halt that seemed in their benighted fright to presage capture, "chains and slavery."

The "crew" was composed of two or three outlaws who piloted the party and busied themselves in directing the course, eluding pursuit, repelling assault and reassuring the wild fears of their dusky dependents. The Quakers of the central states were the first successful promoters. The first station of the Underground railroad in Kansas was a deserted log cabin twelve by fourteen feet in dimensions, situated at Parties in Atchison county. Consequently the agent in Kansas was Ransom L. Harris, who was left in charge of the cabin. Around Parties was a Quaker colony, many members of which had emigrated from Springfield, Mo., an important rendezvous of John Brown in his various forays. The operations of the Parties party came to an untimely end. An early trip had netted a rescue of twenty slaves. Elated with this success, a more ambitious delivery was planned. Situated six miles southeast of Independence, Mo., was the 1,900-acre plantation of Morgan Walker, cultivated by twenty-six slaves. In December, 1859 the Parties party of our members under the guidance of Quantrell, alias Hart, whom they had met in Lawrence and who had instigated them to this raid of liberation, were taken into ambush by their perfidious leader and three of the party were killed.

The holdings of slaves in Kansas was not permitted with the consent of the free state men of the territory, and by common consent the free state men freed all slaves who escaped from Missouri or elsewhere and sent them away for protection. This attitude in a measure explains the successful operation of such an amorphous, unofficial organization as the underground railroad. Federal legislation made public organization impossible. But the passions of the times made men of strong sympathies for everybody avowing free state principles became, ipso facto, a stockholder in the "Underground." Social or political prominence offered no disqualification in this respect. In marked degree in this said to be true that when General Lyon, who was sent by General Harney into Kansas to capture Colonel James Montgomery, reached Mound City, Montgomery's home, he used his own horses to assist fugitives on their way to Canada. Those prominently identified with the operation of the "Underground" tacitly presumed upon this enthusiasm of the time, and the fugitive slave law made secrecy absolutely imperative. The working orders of the "Underground" were: "Silence and no questions asked." To a few in each locality on the line of underground operation was committed the direction of affairs. Nobody else knew anything. Liability to federal prosecution quenched curiosity. Prudence developed among the "employees" a laconic form of significant speech that could hardly be tortured into incriminating information.

The "Underground" in Kansas followed no definitely detailed route of travel. Since the northern people were bound by honor to shelter and assist the parties en route those highways were selected that best suited the exigency of the time, tactical, or unofficial organization as the exigency of the time. Slaves reached the "Underground" either by forcible delivery or individual escape. After they had reached some station on the "railroad" it was customary to place them out among reliable farmers to await the collection of a sufficient number to justify the hazard of a trip. The size of the parties transmitted naturally depended upon circumstances. Meanwhile the slaves by their labor were self-supporting. Preparatory to the departure of the "conductors" assigned to the "run" would solicit contributions for some vague purpose apparently of little interest to his compliant friends.

Slaves in western Missouri living north of the Missouri river generally escaped to Iowa, those south of the river to points in Kansas. The two great termini of the "Underground" in Kansas were Lawrence for the northern division and Mound City for the southern division. The southern traffic manager of the Lawrence station was the "Rev." John E. Stewart, the "general manager," Dr. John Dooy, who attained considerable celebrity. It is a curious fact that a \$100,000 worth of property "cleared" from this station alone. Escape to Lawrence was considered as good as freedom. The prominent officials of the southern division were: Colonel James Montgomery, well known for his liberating excursions; Colonel C. R. Jennings, the "Red Leg" chieftain, and Captain John Brown of Harper's Ferry renown.

The "Rev." John E. Stewart, who seems to have acquired little publicity for his services to freedom, had procured a claim near the old poor farm of Douglas county and was engaged in cattle raising. He was an extremely shrewd and astute man, and his frequent trips into Missouri for young cattle aroused no suspicion to his energetic spying for likely "passengers." A Lawrence man identified with the John Brown cause, in a letter written in 1860, and preserved by the "State Historical society," speaks of the efficient work

of this liberating propagandist. He had "brought up three head the other night, making sixty-eight since he commenced." He met with a mishap yesterday," the letter continues: "I went to Lawrence with him in the morning and we had not been there more than an hour before a runner came in with word that his place had been attacked and one man taken and one wounded. We started off as quick as possible, but could only raise four horsemen, and by the time we got our arms they were off a good way. We followed them about six miles, but found that they all had good horses and were so far ahead that we could not overtake them. When last seen they were going it, with the boy on behind one of them. He was calling for assistance and one of them beating him with a club to keep him quiet. He was a free boy that had been here for two years. They were plowing in the field and had revolvers, but there were five of the kidnappers. The Mound City route kind of blue and someone will be shot before long. \* \* \* I have posted S—(Stewart)—and if they get ahead of him they will have to get up early; he is going to make a haul of about fifteen next week."

Many other Kansans would go down to Missouri for "apples" in the fall, always with the resulting revival of activity in the traffic department of the "Underground."

The Lawrence division of the railroad crossed the Kaw at that point and continued north and west via Osakaloo to Holton, Kan., the end of the "first run." The Mound City route went north through Topeka to Holton. This had been selected as the junction point because it was settled by northern "S—ers," who were enemies of the "Underground." Between Lawrence and Mound City there was a pro-slavery settlement at Franklin. This fact, together with the constant danger of interception by Missourians along the route, caused the wide detour of the route from Mound City and for the complete independence of the two branches. The strategic interposition of LeCompton likewise prevented an underground communication between Lawrence and Topeka. From Holton the "line" followed the route of the Iowa immigration established by General Lane and others to circumvent the blockade of the Missouri river. It led north to Nebraska City, and crossing the river at that point, proceeded to Tabor, Ia., the Iowa headquarters for old John Brown and "Jim" Lane in their various activities.

The value of the average fugitive was probably \$1,000, of which only the ablest slaves had the hardihood to escape. To counteract the labors of the liberating propaganda of Kansas, western Missourians had authorized a steady reward of \$500 for every fugitive returned. This lucrative opportunity gave rise to bands of kidnapers that flourished especially in the vicinity of Lawrence, under the leadership of one Jake Hurd, who called around him a number of abandoned miscreants leagued together for a rather reprehensible work. There still live in the environs of Lawrence several people who engaged in this remunerative occupation, and so bitterly were they despised at the time that years of later respectability have hardly effaced the odium of their earlier lives.

Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York says that his life has not been worth while. It's a flax. The senator might have regarded himself in a better light if he had known that he had not taken a few falls out of him. Ex-Congressman E. H. Funston of Iowa, father of the general, is mixed up in the dynamiting saloon trouble down there. He didn't like the dynamite, however. He simply exploded his ideas on the streets, and now he is on trial for inflammatory utterances. Funston spoke true just the same, declaring that the officers had done their duty the dynamite outrage would not have taken place, and that policemen had thrown his boy in jail for doing things for which the boys were responsible but had made no effort to arrest the joint-keepers.

When the Kansas City police find a street corner evangelist, they lock him up in the holdover—providing he is lucky enough to find sufficient hearers to block the public thoroughfare. It's too bad, if the evangelist sets a crowd, the police get him; if he doesn't get a crowd, he perhaps doubts his calling.

There is a butter trust in Kansas City. And it isn't likely that it has aided anybody to obtain favor, since they can dispose of the product at a price that is not more than a trifle above what was necessary to buy the short grass country.

**The Diamond Cure.**  
 The latest news from Paris is, that they have discovered a diamond cure for consumption. If you fear consumption or pneumonia, it will, however, be for you to take that great remedy mentioned by W. T. McGee of Vanleer, Tenn. "I had a cough for fourteen years. Nothing helped me, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which gave instant relief, and effected a permanent cure. Unchecked quick cure, for throat and lung troubles. At Moore & Stevenson's drug store; price 50c and \$1, guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

Senior Partner—We had best have the bookkeeper's book examined. I saw him and the race last yesterday.  
 Junior Partner—Indeed?  
 Senior Partner—Yes and he was betting on the same horse I was—Life.

## SEWALL'S PAINTS

WE ARE PLEASED to say to our large number of patrons that we have on hand a big supply of Sewall's Paints, already mixed and ready for use. Sewall's is the very best; it comes in all colors and is prepared out of the

## BEST MATERIAL

and is mixed and compounded by experienced and scientific men. This paint will go on your buildings even and beautifully, and will resist the weather better than any other brand of paints. We also keep a large assortment of Paint Brushes, Glass in all sizes, and Putty.

Call and consult us before you buy and get a color card.

**ARENSBERG & CULLEN**  
 DRUGGISTS

## NAME KANSAS PRISON WARDEN

HOCH APPOINTS W. R. HASKELL TO PLEASE J. H. BURROW.

The Present Warden, E. B. Jewett, and D. W. Nail Turned Down by the Governor.

Topeka, July 17.—The appointment of W. R. Haskell of Smith county to be warden of the Lansing penitentiary, was announced officially tonight by Governor Hoch. This is expected to heal the political breach in the Kansas executive family. Governor Hoch's principal motive in appointing Senator Haskell is believed to have been a desire to pacify J. R. Burrow, secretary of state. Mr. Burrow has always regarded the appointment of Frank Commissioner Rogers as an affront to him. The governor appointed Rogers because the two were good friends, but Burrow declared that it was an attempt to show him that the governor did not want his friendship.

Without the support of the secretary of state Senator Haskell would have stood no chance of getting the place for which he was a candidate. He is a good business man and capable of handling the affairs of the penitentiary, but he was practically unknown in state politics until he was elected to the state senate in 1902.

Mr. Burrow has worked persistently for the appointment of his friend since the governor was inaugurated and gradually he has worn out the opposition. In appointing Haskell Governor Hoch turns down E. B. Jewett, the present warden of the penitentiary, and D. W. Nail of Dickinson county. Jewett and his friends felt that he had earned a respectful recognition in the management of the institution. Nail demanded the place out of purely political reasons. He was one of Governor Hoch's staunch supporters before and after his state convention and he had the support of Senator Brewer and Representative Crech of his home county. These legislators are strong in the central part of the state and their opposition to the governor in the next campaign is not improbable.

## SCARCITY OF TEACHERS.

Western Kansas Needs Them, Ellis County Being Thirty Short.

At the office of the state superintendent of public instruction letters are being received stating that there are not enough school teachers to fill the vacant places in western Kansas. This is a complaint which comes annually and from which the officers are unable to offer any explanation.

The counties which report a shortage in the school teacher crop are all west of Barton and Russell counties. The latest information from the front, however, reports the advance south of a large force from Vladivostok, but it is believed the Russians will halt at Nokiefsk, north of the Tumen, and concentrate their forces to make a resolute stand there against the Japanese advance.

The rainy season has set in in Manchuria and prevents movements on a large scale.

## GRAND ARMY CHIEF DEAD.

General W. W. Blackmar, National Commander G. A. R. Dies in Idaho.

Boise, Idaho, July 16.—General W. W. Blackmar, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., died at 5 o'clock this afternoon of intestinal nephritis. His wife was with him during his illness. The body will be embalmed and taken to the home of the family in Boston. The general arrived here on July 16.

He was on a tour during which he intended to visit Grand Army posts throughout the northwest. He was ill when he arrived and gradually failed. The seriousness of his condition was kept from the public at the request of his wife.

## KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Big Supply of Cattle Caused Prices to Decline Sharply.

Kansas City, Mo., July 18.—Under the influence of heavy receipts last week, prices declined sharply, netting a loss of 15 to 25 cents over the previous week. The increased movement was from below the quarantine line and western districts and quality rather plain. The common grades had the usual effect on prices of corn fed cattle and packers at times filled their orders with thin grades in order to lower the grade. The top last week was \$5.45, and a number of sales were made at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Rough natives and western grades brought \$4.00 to \$4.55. Choice steers and heifers continued in good demand at unchanged prices. Some brought up to \$5.50, but were prime. Cows were plentiful at lower prices. Grassers brought \$2.00 to \$3.00, and good fed grades about \$4.00. The trade in stockers and feeders was rather quiet. The King's New Life Pills were sold by a light outside demand. Offerings were plentiful at lower prices. Veal calves were strong, selling at \$5.00 to \$5.75. Declining prices last week did not check the heavy run the first two days of this week. Prices are 10 to 25 cents lower for the two days. The beginning of the western movement of cattle always unsettles prices for a few weeks. The top today was \$5.25. Choice steers were 1,254 pound grades and fat. Medium to good steers were plentiful at \$4.50 to \$5.00. No choice light weight grades were offered. Fat heifers were 19 cents lower, showing the first decline in three weeks. None were good and most of the sales were at \$4.00 to \$4.50. A number of plain grass cows were offered, prices ranging from 15 to 20 cents. Stockers and feeders were dull, some heavy feeders brought up to \$4.00 and good light weight stockers up to \$4.10. Veal calves sold at \$5.00 to \$5.75.

There was a slight decrease of bugs at the five markets. Here there was an increase of 2,000, the total being 3,700. Prices were strong to 5 cents higher. The top was \$5.80, and the bulk of sales \$5.75 to \$5.75. This is the highest point of the year. Choice light weight butcher grades were in the best demand, though some 250 pound grades sold well. Prices of sheep were unchanged from Monday. The quality was rather plain, especially lambs. Lambs brought \$7.00, Arizona lambs \$6.50 and sheep \$5.40. Other offerings were mostly mixed grades. The demand for sheep is expected to continue good.

Collector—I've motioned to that old man three times, and he pretends not to see me. Now, I'll let him present this bill in the presence of his friends.

Office Boy—Aw, you chump! he can't see you—don't you know he's blind?

Collector—Blind? Then, by George, he's got me—this is payable at sight.—Cleveland Leader.

All kinds of nursery stock grown by a Kansas firm sold by William K. Davis.

## ROOSEVELT WILL NOT DICTATE.

Thinks Root and Taft Should Be Left Free to Fight It Out.

Chicago, July 17.—Walter Wellman, in a New York dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald today says: President Roosevelt will not make the slightest effort to name his successor to the white house. He will leave the choice of the next republican candidate wholly to the party. All talks that Mr. Roosevelt will try to make Taft or Root president in 1908 is beside the mark. For this statement I have the highest possible authority—namely of President Roosevelt himself.

With a friend who called on him at Sagamore Hill a few days ago, President Roosevelt discussed what he termed the absurd rumors that he was planning to make Taft or Root his successor. One day the rumors were quoting Secretary Taft as the chosen one. The next day when they learned that Elihu Root was to be the new secretary of state, they switched to Root and declared he was to be the Roosevelt candidate for 1908. Some even went so far as to assert that one of the conditions of Mr. Root's acceptance of the secretaryship of state was that he was to have Mr. Roosevelt's support for the presidency.

The president laughed at these rumors and remarked that he hoped everyone who knew him well knew that he was incapable of trying to dictate to the republican party whom it should name as its successor. He said the republican nomination for 1908 in 1908 is concerned it is not his field. Mr. Root it will keep hands off.

## JAPS STILL FIGHTING.

Russian Center Pushed Back and Troops Driven to Mankur.

Tokio, July 16.—It is officially announced that the Russian center holding Darlin and vicinity was attacked July 11 and offered stubborn resistance. The Japanese, however, on the dawn of July 12 when the Japanese dislodged the Russians, driving them in the direction of Mankur. This victory ensures complete occupation of South Sakhalin by the Japanese. Eighty prisoners were taken by the Japanese, among whom was Lieutenant Maximilla. Four fieldpieces, one machine gun and ammunition warehouses were captured. The Japanese lost 200 men, twenty men killed or wounded. The Russians lost 160 men.

## Russia Will Make a Stand at Nokiefsk.

Tokio, July 16.—Reliable information has been received here that the Russian forces in northern Korea have gradually been driven northward since last month and now hold only two positions south of the Tumen river.

The latest information from the front, however, reports the advance south of a large force from Vladivostok, but it is believed the Russians will halt at Nokiefsk, north of the Tumen, and concentrate their forces to make a resolute stand there against the Japanese advance.

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All kinds of nursery stock grown by a Kansas firm sold by William K. Davis.

**Lawn Mowers**  
 Hose Sprinklers, and all seasonable goods at reasonable prices at our store.

**W. S. Coleman**  
 HARDWARE AND HARNES

## BETWEEN GOODLAND AND EDSON

SOME ATTRACTIONS THAT ARE A DELIGHT TO THE PASSERBY.

A Ten-Acre Grove Up From the Seed on the Bruner Place—Big Fields of Wheat.

The editor of this paper has just read an account of the horrible death from thirst of two Colorado prospectors who, by visions of wealth, were lured into Death Valley—the region where Walter Scott mined out his fortune—who today attracts the world by the reckless spending of his money. These two were lost in that great waste of sand which seldom returns alive those who lose their way or run short of water.

The plains of western Kansas—the land right here in Sherman county—formed a part of what geographers once called the great American desert.

We had an opportunity Sunday of riding over about ten miles of this particular desert, encountering on the way oases of wheat, rye, barley and other crops of an abundant yield; small groups of trees and larger groves. We saw, also, men, houses, Sunday schools, churches—the complement and equipment of a civilization that makes one think of "easy street."

Death Valley is supposed to be fabulously rich in gold, yet there is more gold in Sherman county, infinitely more happiness and fewer dead men's bones.

Four miles east of Goodland, on the J. W. Bruner place, is a young grove of ten acres that has come up from the seed with only natural rainfall. The trees have attained a height of ten, twelve, fifteen or more feet, and wouldn't make a bad place for a picnic or a camp meeting. In looking upon that glad spot, cool, quiet and full of healing to the weary, one is reminded, upon seeing their triumph over all unfavorable circumstances, of the scriptural words—these are they that come up out of great tribulation.

For a little distance to the east of this grove there is an occasional soil-erect tree with thick branching down toward the ground, not unlike the familiar scene in eastern states, of a tree conspicuous by itself in the center of a field, the crop possessing all the rest.

The country on either side of the road from Goodland to Edson is white with ripening grain, and in many cases the grain has been cut down and stacked. On the Smalley farm, for instance, 15 miles east of town, there was a field of about 75 acres of fine wheat, and when headed last week, it made seventeen big stacks.

Further on was an almost perfect field of rye, the uncut portion of the field standing to the shoulder of a man, while on the rest the ground was thickly studded with stacks.

All along the way there was a great showing of three things—wheat, rye and barley. But one of the finest single crops that was raised this year, or perhaps any year in the history of the county, was the 100-acre field of Durum or Macaroni wheat on the Rhodes Allen farm, about a mile this side of Edson. Mr. Allen and G. L. Colver, his son-in-law, went together last spring to see what could be done at raising Macaroni wheat. The Allen farm had been a corn and wheat place for twenty years, and had since been cultivated more or less every year, so that the ground was considered to be in excellent condition. The ground was prepared and the seed wheat put into the soil. Now something happened away out of the ordinary. It has been customary, and the result satisfactory, to sow but a half bushel of wheat to the acre, so that in case of a dry spell wheat sowed moderately thin would hold out better and longer than a thick stand. In this instance one bushel to the acre was drilled in on sixty acres, and three pecks to the acre on the remaining 40 acres. The season was very favorable in the matter of rainfall, and the result was exceedingly flattering. This field of wheat now being harvested, is a marvel. There it stands, none of it low on one's knee and most of it high as the shoulder. The heads, bending over, have to fit in and adjust themselves, thus presenting continuous level surface excepting the small interstices.

Sowing one bushel to the acre in western Kansas may be quite unsafe generally, but it won out this year, for it has been conservatively estimated that this 100 acres of wheat will yield from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. Call the total yield 400 bushels, which at 50 cents per bushel would make the net crop worth \$200, which exceeds the market price of as much as almost a "household dollar."

And still, people lured by the vision of gold, die of thirst in Death Valley and leave their bones to bleach upon the hot sands of a treacherous waste.

## Baking Economy.

By the use of a perfect baking powder the housewife can derive as much economy as from any other article used in baking and cooking. In selecting a baking powder, therefore, care should be exercised to purchase that which retains its original strength and always retains the same. This makes the food sweet and wholesome and producing sufficient leavening gas to make the baking light.

Very little of this leavening gas is produced by the cheap baking powders, making it necessary to use double the quantity ordinarily required to secure results.

Manufacturers of cream of tartar powder ask about twice as much for their goods as that paid for any other baking powder, and food prepared from these cream of tartar powders contains large quantities of Rochelle Salts. Ask your physician what the results would be from the constant dosing of Rochelle Salts.

A baking powder that is recommended by leading physicians and chemists, and which is both perfect in quality and moderate in price, is therefore suggested—one that has been found to be "best by test"—"Calumet." From the standpoint of purity, wholesomeness and economy, there is nothing to equal it.

Food prepared with Calumet is absolutely free from Rochelle Salts, Alum, Lime, Ammonia, or any injurious substance.

Bent Her Double.  
 "I know no one, for four weeks, when I was sick with typhoid and kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Annie Hunter of Pittsburg, Pa., "and when I got better, although one of the best doctors I could get, I was bent double, and had to rest my hands on my knees when I walked. From this terrible affliction I was rescued by Electric Bitters, which restored my health and strength, and now I can walk straight as ever. They are simply wonderful." Guaranteed to cure stomach, liver and kidney disorders. Write to J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., for particulars. Price 50c.

Jelly Tumblers, with tin tops, dozen . . . 30c  
 Jelly Tumblers, with out tin tops, dozen . 25c

**WE WILL SELL YOU**  
**20 lbs.**  
**Fine Granulated Sugar for**  
**\$1.00**  
 If You Buy \$10.00 Worth of Goods at Once.

**Donly & Scott**

To the People of Goodland and Sherman County

We are back at the old stand with the largest and most complete stock of all kinds of building material, also posts and wire, ever handled in Sherman county, and with right prices, considering the quality of lumber. We solicit a share of your patronage.

Yours for Business,

**Chicago Lumber & Coal Co.**  
 W. F. SHEA, Manager.

**Kellogg Livery Stable**  
 HERBERT KELLOGG, Prop.

EQUIPMENT ENTIRELY NEW. RUBBER TIRES

Feed Barn and Inclosed Yard in Connection.

Prompt Attention --- Stylish Turnouts

GIVE US A TRIAL : BARN OPPOSITE CULLINS' BILLIARD HALL.

Low Rates for Summer Trips

to St. Louis, Chicago, Michigan Resorts

If you haven't been away from home for some time and begin to feel the need of a change, take a trip to the Cool Lake Resorts and to Chicago, the great metropolitan summering place.

Very low rates via the Rock Island.

Choice of routes.

Full information from

D. T. CUTHBERT, Agent,

GOODLAND, KANSAS.

J. A. STEWART,

Gen'l Agt. Pass. Dept., Kansas City, Mo.

Rock Island System

YOU WANTED LUMBER

for any kind of a building; or wire for a pasture fence; or coal; or anything handled by an up-to-date lumber company? If so, don't forget us. We have a large and complete stock and will gladly furnish you estimates and will meet any prices. We are still at the old stand and want your business.

FOSTER LUMBER CO.

I CAN SELL YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS

No Matter Where Located.

Properties and business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Write today, describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same.

A. F. TONE WILSON, Jr., Real Estate Specialist.

413 KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA, KAN.

Forced to Starve.

E. F. Leek of Concord, Ky., says:

"For 20 years I suffered agonies, with a sore on my upper lip, so painful, sometimes that I could not eat. After